


Kashmir

THE PUBLICATIONS DIVISION
Ministry of Information and Broadcasting
Government of India





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THE CHARM OF KASHMIR

Like some supremely beautiful woman, whose beauty is almost impersonal and above human desire, such was Kashmir in all its feminine beauty of river and valley and lake and graceful trees. And then another aspect of this magic beauty would come to view, a masculine one, of hard mountains and precipices, and snow-capped peaks and glaciers, and cruel and fierce torrents rushing down to the valleys below. It had a hundred faces and innumerable aspects, everchanging, sometimes smiling, sometimes sad and full of sorrow. The mist would creep up from the Dal Lake and, like a transparent veil, give glimpses of what was behind. The clouds would throw out their arms to embrace a mountain-top, or creep down stealthily like children at play. I watched this everchanging spectacle, and sometimes the sheer loveliness of it was overpowering and I felt almost faint. As I gazed at it, it seemed to me dreamlike and unreal, like the hopes and desires that fill us and so seldom find fulfilment. It was like the face of the beloved that one sees in a dream and that fades away on awakening.

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Twelve days in Kashmir, twelve days after three-and-twenty years. Yet one vital moment is worth more than years of stagnation and vegetation, and to spend twelve days in Kashmir was good fortune indeed. But Kashmir calls back, its pull is stronger than ever, it whispers its fairy magic to the ears, and its memory disturbs the mind. How can they who had fallen under its spell release themselves from this enchantment?

— JAWAHARLAL NEHRU



Flock among the peaceful wooded knolls
and rippling brooks of Gulmarg

गुलमर्ग के कल-कल ध्वनि करने हुए सोती तथा
वनाच्छादित गिरिमालाओं के शांतिमय वातावरणमें
पशुओं का कुंड

کلمرگہ بہنٹ شتوئے شتوئے کردن نالن تہ پُرسکون بان
پیٹ چارہ دانی کھیول

THE LAND

Nestling in the north-western Himalayan ranges of the Indian Union of which it forms part, the Jammu and Kashmir State is a region of varied aspect and climate. Covering an area of 92,780 square miles, it contains picturesque valleys, placid lakes, shimmering glaciers and fertile plains. From the tropical heat of Jammu to the arctic cold of the glaciers in the north, it offers practically every type of climate. On the north, east and west, it is walled in by high mountain ranges that rise to the lofty peaks of K2 and Nanga Parbat. On the south, it slopes down to the plains of the Punjab from where it is easily accessible by road and air. It has three well marked geographical and administrative regions—Jammu, Kashmir and Ladakh.

The Province of Jammu begins from the northernmost extremity of the plains of the Punjab, to which it bears a climatic and physical resemblance. It then rises to a succession of low hills ranging in height from 2,000 to 4,000 feet above sea level and thence higher still to the region of the "middle mountains", so called because it comes between the outer hills and the lofty mountain ranges on the north. The elevation of this tract ranges from 4,000 to 12,000 feet above sea level. Some of its valleys, Bhadarwah and Kishtwar for instance, are superbly beautiful. The entire tract is thickly covered with rich forests of silver fir, deodar, spruce, oak and pine.

Looking at a map of the State, one sees a white footprint set in a mass of black mountains. This is the celebrated Valley of Kashmir. With an average height of 6,000 feet above sea level, the Valley is remarkable for its size, being 84 miles long and 20-25 miles wide.

The mountains which surround the Kashmir Valley are infinitely varied in form and colour. To the north lies a veritable sea of mountains that breaks into white-crested waves and hastens away in wild confusion to the great promontory of Nanga Parbat (26,656 feet). To the east stands Haramukh (16,903 feet), and a little to its south is Mahadeo which seems almost to look down upon Srinagar. Further south still is the lofty range of Gwashbrari (17,800 feet) and the peak of Amarnath (17,321 feet). On the south-west is the Panjal range with peaks of 15,000 feet; and in the north-west corner rises the Kajinag (12,125 feet).



Hidden behind the spurs of mountains, are numerous little park-like valleys with foaming mountain streams and wooded knolls. They offer welcome refuge from the sultry heat of summer. The Lidder, Lolab, and Sindh valleys are already well-known, but recently, with the building of metalled roads, several more have been opened up.

High up among the wooded hills are numerous *margs* or meadows, rich with sweet grasses and wild flowers and frequented by shepherds and their flocks. Gulmarg with its famous golf course, wooded knolls and rippling brooks has been rightly named the "Queen of India's Hill Stations". Mohandmarg, Khillanmarg and Yusmarg are also attracting ever larger number of tourists every year. Often in close relation to glaciers, are numerous lakes and tarns. Of these, the three most beautiful are Konsarnag, Sheshnag, and Gangabal.

The Dal is a world unto itself. On its shores and numerous islands are the palaces of the rich and the cottages of the poor. It encompasses rice fields and fruit orchards, magnificent Mughal gardens, extensive sheets of lotus and lily and the long thick rush grass that hides the nests of numerous water-birds. The swiftly darting fish of its limpid waters, the floating gardens that grow melons, cucumbers and other vegetables, the tall poplars and the shady willows and chenars that line its waterways, the rich variety of its aquatic plants are some of its varied attractions.

The Wular with an area which in summer extends almost to 100 square miles, is the largest fresh water lake in India. It is a source of food supply for it produces huge quantities of fish and *singhara* nuts. It is also the haunt of the water fowl, the goose and the swan, and is popular for small-game shooting.

No description of the Valley is complete without mention of its useful river, the Jhelum, which, rising at Verinag in the south and traversing the entire length of the Valley, escapes at Baramula as a roaring, foaming torrent. The Jhelum, known in the Valley as Vitasta, is its very life, supplying water to its fields, and with its numerous canals and tributaries serving as a cheap means of communication through flat-bottomed boats ranging from the tiny *shikara* to a huge *bahats* (cargo boat).

Though formerly of greater proportions, the glaciers of Kashmir are still numerous and of immense size and include the second largest in the world. Round about the Valley, are the Kolahoi, Sonemarg, Haramukh and Tattakoti. Farther away to the north are the famous glaciers of Baltoro, Hispar and Siachen.

All over the Valley are springs swarming with Himalayan trout and associated with the old snake worship which gives them sanctity. The springs are useful for irrigation and are sometimes the sole source of water. Perhaps the most beautiful of all the springs is Achhabal, which gushes out of a mountain spur. Verinag at the

foot of the Banihal pass, is another spring of great beauty, with crystal clear waters that issue from the bottom of a high scarp of a mountain spur. Anantnag, the "place of countless springs," sends out numerous streams. One of these, Malaknag, is sulphurous and its water is highly prized as a cure for eczema and other skin diseases. The waters of Kokarnag, 9 miles from Achhabal, are considered highly digestive and many patients suffering from chronic dyspepsia have benefited from its continuous use. Chashma Shahi above the Dal Lake, is also prized for its cool mineral waters.

Waters of these springs were canalised and gardens laid out there by the Mughals who were great lovers of art. To them we owe the famous Shalimar, Achhabal and Verinag gardens. Their courtiers and relatives followed their example and it is said that during the Mughal period there were 700 gardens round the Dal alone.

The Nishat or the "Garden of Breezes" is perhaps the most beautiful of all the Mughal gardens in Kashmir. Laid out on the edge of a hill it rises gently in ten terraces from the eastern shore of the Dal, and commands a superb view of the Lake. A water channel with its scheme of cascades, fountains and tanks cuts the garden into two and with its stately chenars, tall cypresses, spacious lawns and multi-coloured flowers, Nishat presents a picture of fairy land.

About two miles to the north is the Shalimar, overshadowed by the majestic peaks of Mahadeo. Shalimar is essentially a garden of peace and repose. It has a large number of shady chenars, tall cypresses, tanks, cascades and fountains.

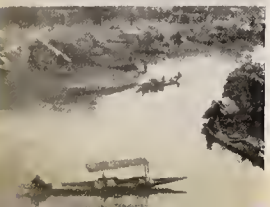
If Shalimar is the "Garden of the Harem", Nasim on the opposite shore of the Dal is open and inviting, with its refreshing shade of numerous chenars. It is like an English park and makes an ideal camping site.

Recently a number of parks have been laid out in and around Srinagar, the most popular being the Nehru Park at the foot of the Shankaracharya Hill. With its romantic setting the park is particularly attractive in the evenings when the Boulevard and the hill twinkle with myriads of lights.

Towns and Villages

Shaded by the unrivalled chenar, by walnut, apple and apricot and watered by clear sparkling streams, the Kashmiri village is rich in natural beauty.





It is usually large but there is no overcrowding, for each cottage stands in its own compound. Built of unburnt bricks and the timber of cedar, pine and fir, a cottage has a thatched sloping roof to throw off the snow. Firewood and grass are stored in the loft.

In Jammu the villages are widely separated from one another and are not unlike those of the Punjab. In Ladakh village huts of similar type lie scattered at still greater distances from one another. One of the peculiar features of a Ladakhi village is the large *mani* wall, built with stones inscribed with *Om mane padme Om*.

Srinagar, situated astride the Jhelum is an ancient city. With its numerous waterways crowded with houseboats and the big cargo *bahats*, it has been aptly described as the Venice of the East. The river is spanned by wooden bridges of quaint design and the houses of brick and wood almost hang over its waters. The ghats are crowded with people, bathing, washing and gossiping, and a *shikara* trip down the river is a delightful experience. A panoramic view of the entire city and its environs can be had from the top of the Shankaracharya Hill situated on its southern side.

The winter capital of the State is Jammu situated on the right bank of the river Tawi, at a height of 1,300 feet above sea level. It is built upon the gentle slope of a hill, and commands a remarkably fine view of the fertile plains below, of groves of mango and other fruit trees, and the tortuous course of the Tawi and Chenab rivers.

The most prominent features of the city are the large number of domes and pinnacles of the temples. The Secretariat is an imposing structure, and the beautiful design of the architect has been most successfully carried out by the builder.

Anantnag, 34 miles to the south of Srinagar is an important centre for the fruit trade and is known for the manufacture of *gubbas* or woollen spreads. Thirty miles to the north-east of Srinagar is Sopur, an important town near where the Jhelum leaves the Wular Lake. It is a commercial centre and with its old wooden bridge and quaint houses is most picturesque.

Leh is the district headquarters of Ladakh and a visitor is fascinated at the very first glimpse of it. The palace of the old rulers, nine storeys high, stands out from a distance. Tall, slender poplars, standing like sentinels on guard, and the clusters of whitewashed houses lend an air of enchantment to the landscape.

Rice and Saffron

The most important staple food is rice, and the cultivator devotes all his energy to this crop. The soil is porous, and water must be kept running over the fields from the sowing to almost harvest time. Thanks to the formation of the country, this is easy as in ordinary years water is abundant.

Other crops grown are wheat, maize, saffron, tobacco, pulses, sesamum, peas and beans.

The Saffron (*Crocus sativus*) of Kashmir is famous for its bouquet. The legend about its introduction shows its antiquity. Its cultivation requires a particular aspect of sloping ground which is cut into little square plots. When once the bulb has been planted in the square, it will live for 14 years without further trouble, new bulbs being produced automatically and old ones rotting away. The flowers appear in the middle of October when they are collected and dried in the sun. The three orange-red stigma, the real saffron, are then picked by hand.

Perhaps no State in India has better facilities for fruit growing than Kashmir. The apple, pear, vine, mulberry, gooseberry, currant and strawberry can be grown without difficulty in most parts of the Valley. During the last fifty years, grafts of French and other European varieties of fruit have been successfully introduced and Kashmir has truly become the Orchard of India. A stream of motor trucks full of Kashmir fruit can be observed moving in autumn on the road over the Banihal Pass (9,200 feet) connecting the Valley to Jammu and the plains of the Punjab. Since its completion in 1920, the road has been considerably improved and travelling over it is a thrilling experience.

The climate of Kashmir varies according to the situation. Upon the summits of the surrounding mountains it is extremely rigorous, while in the Valley it is temperate, being intermediate between that of Europe and the plains of India. The seasons are well marked.

By the middle of March the winter breaks up. The spring is very changeable, rainy, often cold and windy, but by the beginning of May, the sun acquires considerable power though, on the whole, the weather continues pleasant until the middle of June when the increasing heat drives most of the tourists to Gulmarg, Pahalgam and Sonemarg.

The autumn months are the pleasantest of the year with clear, bright, but fairly cool days. In December, there is often an early fall of snow and the frost is heavy; but it is not until about the middle of January that the main snowfall occurs. For two months even the lower parts of the Valley are entirely under snow, which often lies from eight inches to a foot deep.





THE PEOPLE

The diverse physical and climatic conditions in the State have considerably influenced the dress, language, customs and rituals of the people who inhabit it.

In Jammu, the Dogras, a hardy people divided into several castes, speak Dogri, a mixture of Sanskrit, Punjabi and Persian words derived from the Indo-Aryan branch of Sanskrit. They dress in a short coat and pyjamas, loose to the knee and tight-fitting to the ankle. Their staple food is rice, wheat and pulses.

Paharis, the inhabitants of the "middle mountains", are of powerful frame. They wear grey woollen coats with a *kamarband* or broad belt—a dress admirably suited to the rough life they lead on the mountain slopes.

Another interesting hill people are the semi-nomadic Gujjars. From the warm regions of Jammu they move with their flocks of sheep and goats to the cool meadows of Kashmir in summer. The outdoor life they lead in some of the healthiest parts of the State, and their nourishing diet of corn bread, butter and milk, make them a long-lived people.

The people of the Kashmir valley are physically a fine race, the men being tall and well-built and the women and children possessing charming features. Lively and intelligent, they are full of fun and fond of amusement. They dress in a loose gown known as *pheran* and pyjama of the *salwar* type. The women wear a small cap with a red fillet in the case of a Muslim and a white in the case of a Pandit woman. A shawl or a white *chaddar* thrown gracefully over the head and shoulders, more as a protection against the sun than to hide the features, completes their head-dress. Villagers wear a skull cap. The turban is a sign of respectability and affluence. In winter a *kangri* is used to give warmth. This is an earthen jar, about six inches in diameter, covered with wickerwork. A few charcoal embers in it give a constant and mellow heat.

Their staple food is rice. They eat many vegetables but the favourite dish is the *hak* or *karamsag*. Kashmiris abhor intoxicating drinks, but they drink large quantities of tea. Mixed with a little soda bicarbonate, tea is boiled hard and milk added, the resulting mixture turning pink. Salt is added instead of sugar. Any time is tea time in a Kashmiri home where the *samovar* steams all through the day.

Further to the east is the magic land of Ladakh, the home of the ancient Bhauttas. They are of short stature with high cheek bones and small chin. But what they lack in balance of form is amply compensated for by their cheerful disposition and frank and honest dealings. Being inhabitants of a cold region, they wear thick woollen robes and fur-lined caps. The women wear a cloth head-dress that covers the neck and back. On either side there are large earflaps of black fur. The staple food of the Ladakhis is *grim* (a kind of barley) which is ground into flour and eaten mixed with tea and butter.


Historical Survey

Historically Kashmir has a record which places it high among other parts of India in point of interest.

In classical India, Kashmir had an honoured place. The ancient chronicles speak of a "glorious king of Kashmir" named Gonanda, who was "worshipped by the region which Kailasa lights up and which the tossing Ganga clothes with a soft garment." In the same records the name of Asoka is associated with Srinagar, a "town of ninety-six lakhs of houses resplendent with wealth." Buddhist influence predominated in early Kashmir and the third Buddhist Council was held there, but when the Chinese pilgrim, Yuan Chwang visited it about the sixth century A.D. he found the mass of the people Hindu and the Buddhist monasteries few and partly deserted. Another turn in Kashmir's wheel of fate brought into power about A.D. 528 Mihirakula, a king "cruel as death", who is known to history as the leader of the White Huns or Ephthalites. A notable king was Pravarasena II, who reigned about 700 A.D. and built his capital on the site of the present Srinagar. Another ruler of whom history takes great account is Lalitaditya, who ruled in the middle of the eighth century, and distinguished himself by his successful campaigns in India and Central Asia. Returning from his last campaign loaded with booty, he followed the usual custom of building a capital for himself. Finally, in this line of Hindu kings, we have Queen Didda, who reigned from 950 to 1003. At the end of the fourteenth century Muslim rule was established over the Happy Valley through a line of rulers known as Sultans. The best known of these kings was Zain-ul-Abidin, in whose reign arts and crafts flourished.

In 1586, Akbar brought Kashmir into the Mughal Empire. A conspicuous feature of Mughal rule was the many lovely pleasure gardens which were laid out in appropriate places, notably around the Dal Lake. Thereafter Kashmir fell under the Afghans whose rule lasted 67 years. With the rise of Sikh power under Maharaja Ranjit Singh, Kashmir came under their hegemony in 1819 for a brief period of 27 years.





While Kashmir was passing through the vicissitudes of its later history, a new power was rising on the borders of the State. This was the authority of Gulab Singh, a Rajput and one of Ranjit Singh's favourite lieutenants. Appointed Raja of Jammu in 1820 for services rendered to the Sikh cause, Gulab Singh speedily organised his territory on firm lines, and eventually established complete domination over nearly the whole of the country between Kashmir and the Punjab. Ladakh and Baltistan were also brought under control, with the result that Gulab Singh practically made himself master of all the territory immediately surrounding Kashmir.

When war broke out between the British and the Sikhs, Gulab Singh refrained from taking sides. As a result of the treaties concluded after this war, the British transferred to Gulab Singh for the sum of 75 lakh rupees all the mountainous region situated to the east of the Indus and the west of the Ravi. Gulab Singh died in 1857 and in 1860, his successor, Ranbir Singh, sent a well-equipped expedition against the mutinous chief of Gilgit and the adjoining territories and succeeded in establishing his rule over this outpost. On his death in September 1885 he was succeeded by his eldest son, Maharaja Pratap Singh, who ruled for 40 years and was succeeded by his nephew, Maharaja Hari Singh in 1925.

In 1931, influenced no doubt by the struggle for freedom in the rest of India, the Kashmiris demanded a democratic administration. Thanks to the broad nationalistic outlook, which resulted no doubt from its composite cultural heritage, the movement was directed early into healthy channels.

In October 1947, Kashmir acceded to the Indian Union and since then has registered an all round improvement in the education, health and economic well-being of its people.

The Jammu and Kashmir University came into being in 1948. The new University is now being slowly converted into a residential university and has started post-graduate classes in English, Philosophy and Economics. No tuition fees are charged in Government schools and colleges, whose number has been increased. Women's education is also receiving attention and the number of women graduates is rising in geometrical progression.

Medical relief is now amply provided by the Government. Apart from a number of hospitals in Jammu, Srinagar, Leh and other important towns, there are free dispensaries in most of the big villages and Unani and Ayurvedic dispensaries in smaller villages. No operation fees are charged in the hospitals. Provision is made for deep X-Ray therapy in Srinagar and Jammu where Blood Banks have also been established.

The people are earnestly fighting against the immemorial poverty and social evils which have so far fettered them. The Sindh Hydro-electric Power House and canal at Canderbal were recently put into commission. Irrigation canals built at Sumbal, Udhampur, Kishtwar and other places have turned large tracts of barren land into smiling fields of wheat and rice. The Lift Irrigation Pumping Station at Padgampura, 16 miles from Srinagar, irrigates a large tract of otherwise barren land, and mechanical cultivation has been introduced in some of the Government Farms.

Among the new industrial undertakings mention may be made of the Government Joinery Mill at Pampur, which manufactures doors and windows on a mass scale. The State is rich in forest and the timber trade and allied industries have a bright future. The Drug Research Laboratory and the Santonin Factory use minor forest products for the manufacture of valuable drugs.

The silk industry is now firmly established and is providing employment for thousands of villagers who rear silk cocoons during the off season in agriculture. Up-to-date filatures have been set up in Srinagar and Jammu.

Ancient Monuments

Kashmir, as befits its history, is richly endowed with monuments of antiquity. They are distinguished by a graceful elegance of outline, by the massive boldness of parts, and by the happy propriety of the decoration. Typical of these ancient ruins is the temple of Pandrenthan, about four miles from Srinagar on the road to Anantnag. It was built during the reign of King Partha about the year 925. Like many other temples in Kashmir, it stands in a tank and is worthy of inspection chiefly on account of its classically sculptured dome, which recalls the architecture of Athens and Rome.

About three miles from Anantnag, on its eastern side, is the temple of Martand, or "the sun", which is believed to have been constructed by King Lalitaditya. It is of a more imposing character than many others in the State, as it is some 63 feet in length, and although the roof has been removed, the height must originally have approached 70 feet. In addition to the sanctuary there is a choir and nave, both of which are richly panelled, and a pillared quadrangle, 220 feet long and 142 feet wide.

The medieval wooden architecture of Kashmir as depicted in the mosques and *ziarats* in the Valley well repays study. The high steeples, rows of wooden columns and the elaborate carvings on ceilings and walls, are a distinguishing feature of these mosques.





One of the principal of these is that of Hazratbal, standing on the bank of the Dal. The chief attraction for pilgrims is the sacred hair of the Prophet which, it is said, was taken to Kashmir from Bijapur in the year 1700. The relic is shown to crowds of pilgrims who assemble on certain days of the year. On the southern slope of Hari Parbat in Srinagar, overlooked by the fort are the ruins of a fine old mosque built in the time of Shahjahan.

The Jamma Masjid and the mosque of Shah Hamadan in Srinagar are also worth a visit. Of particular interest is their beautiful *khatamband* ceiling made of thin carved pieces of wood arranged in attractive geometric patterns.

The Sub-Himalayan tract of India stretching from Poonch to Chamba is the home of a distinct school of painting which in the 18th and 19th centuries produced exquisitely beautiful miniatures. Basohli, in Jammu, was an important seat of this school of art and is famous for the delicate lines and subdued colouring of its paintings.

Fairs and Festivals

With their long and chequered history and rich cultural background, Kashmiris are fond of celebrating festivals with elaborate colourful ceremonies. Spread over the year, each has its own speciality depending on the season and the place in which it is held. Some are religious, but most of them commemorate the anniversaries of saints and popular heroes. Not a few are celebrated in honour of rivers, springs and mountains.

The Kashmiris celebrate the spring festivals collectively, without any consideration of class and creed. Out in the gardens, one generally finds Hindus and Muslims sitting side by side, drinking tea from their steaming *samovars*. It is interesting to note that both communities, with their affinity in dress, manners and customs, have identical menus as well—the *kulcha*, salt tea, *pakauras* and, to crown all, roasted *singhara* nuts.

Summer invites people to the cool valleys and mountain meadows. Appropriately enough, it is in this season that a number of fairs are held at these places. Those at Ganderbal and Tangmarg take place in mid-summer, and in autumn, when the saffron is in bloom, Pampur is the scene of a colourful *mela*.

Many festivals in honour of saints like Sheikh Noor-ud-Din, Rishi Mol and Rishi Pir are celebrated by Hindus and Muslims alike. The fair held at Anantnag on the anniversary of Rishi Mol's death is unique in that the whole population of the town, of which Muslims form the greater majority, eat no meat for a fortnight. Every house is illuminated on the day of the fair and there is festivity everywhere.

Amar Nath Cave situated at an altitude of 13,000 ft. in the farthest recess of a secluded valley is visited every year by thousands of pilgrims who set out on a thrilling, though arduous trek of 27 miles from Pahalgam. Vaishno Devi is a small cave at an altitude of 7,000 feet set amidst sublime scenery above the town of Katrah in Jammu. The pilgrimage begins from the first of Navratra (in September). Martand is sacred to the Sun and in every Hindu leap year, pilgrims offer *sangkalpa* in the name of their departed relatives. Khirbhawani is a spring sacred to Durga. It is 14 miles from Srinagar and a big mela is held there in May.

Kashmiris love music and folk dancing. *Soofiana kalam*, a combination of Indian ragas and Persian *muqams*, is sung to the accompaniment of the santoor, sarangi and tabla. A form of vivacious folk music loved by villagers and common people is *chakri*, sung with gusto and abandon. *Rauf*, a form of folk dancing is performed to the accompaniment of haunting tunes.

In Ladakh, the lamas have their elaborate masked dances, which they often perform on festive occasions in the various gompas dotted over the district. Similarly in Jammu, the Dogras have their *bhangra* dances during melas and on other festive occasions.

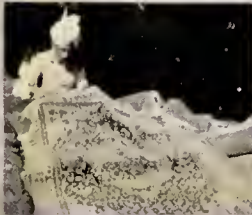
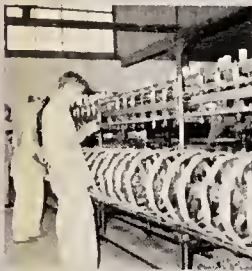
Artistic Crafts

The picturesque landscape of Kashmir instills in its people a love of the beautiful and the sublime, and these are best manifested in their artistic handicrafts.

In a country of well-wooded hills of generally temperate climate, one of the most obvious natural products is wool. The celebrated shawls are among the most wonderful examples of the figure-weaver's art. Their graceful and intricate interlacing patterns, profusion of floral detail, and wonderful harmony of colour, compel unbounded admiration. The wool for the best of these and other fabrics is obtained from Ladakh, and even further, and the pattern is almost invariably composed of variation of the *badam* or 'almond' design.

Exquisite needlework is found in the embroidery of the Choga, or coat, as used in former days. Mughal patterns are tastefully combined with the *badam*. But this fine work is no longer made or required. The increasing demand is for cheap table centres, d'oyleys, cushion covers, shawls, sarees, and so on.





Another application of embroidery is that used on numdahs for floor and couch coverings, and on thin pattus for curtains and cushion covers. A coarse chain stitch is used, and some of the older designs are bold and good. An interesting form of pattu patchwork is made at Anantnag. In principle it is just 'Boule' work. Pattern and ground are cut to a design in two or three colours, then arranged together in the manner of marquetry and joined by stitching. The work is called *gubba* which wears remarkably well as a floor covering.

Wood-carving is an ancient craft in the country, and very fine examples of architectural work are still to be found in some of the older mosques and *ziarats*. Tables, screens, bureau, cigarette-boxes, and other objects of popular demand are exquisitely carved. The most popular motif is the *chenar* and iris.

The well-known art of the papier mache maker of Kashmir is still in the hands of the descendants of the original craftsmen. The processes, simply stated, are first the construction of the shape of the bowl, vase or plate in paper pulp in a wooden mould, the sizing of the surface with a kind of white distemper upon which the designs are painted in water colour, including gold, with a medium of glue; and finally glazing with a fine amber varnish. The early patterns are based upon the *badam* of the shawl weavers, but of late years a large variety of floral schemes have been most successfully and artistically developed.

An aerial view of the Banihal pass and
surrounding mountain ranges

बनिहाल दर्रे और आसपास की पहाड़ियों का
विहंगम दृश्य

بانیالہ باکلتہ اند پکھ پہاڑن مہند برائی نظارہ





Glacier in Ladakh

लद्दाख में एक हिम-नद

لداخس منر شینه ماں

A typical Ladakh landscape. A herd of goats returning after the day's grazing

लद्दाख का एक साधारण मैदानी दृश्य। बकरियों का एक झुंड सन्ध्या काल में चराई के बाद वापस लौट रहा है

لداخ کیہ اکیہ نظارگ نمونہ۔ ترھاؤل کھیول کاسہ
کھیوتھ کا پچنس داپس پروان





Gulmarg in winter

शीत काल में गुलमर्ग

گولمرگ دندس منز

A Gulmarg hut under a thick mantle of
snow

गुलमर्ग में बर्फ से ढकी हुई एक भोंपड़ी
گولمرگ میں برف سے ڈکی ہوئی اکھ ہٹ





Golf course and hotel at Gulmarg in
winter

शीत-ऋतु में गुलमर्ग का गॉफ का मैदान और होटल

گلگرمگہ ہند گالف میدان ۽ ہوٹل دندہ ویزیہ

Another view of Gulmarg in winter

शीत-ऋतु में गुलमर्ग का एक और दृश्य

دندس منز گلگیر بہند بیاکھ نثارہ





Approaching Gulmarg after a tiring
uphill trek through the snow

वर्ष से ढके हुए मार्ग की चढ़ाई के बाद गुलमर्ग
पहुँचने वाला पर्यटक

شمینہ ہال ٹرہنڈی گل مرگہ نش

Hut occupied by skiers at Gulmarg.
Water and provisions being carried up

गुलमर्ग में 'स्की' करने वालों की सुविधा के लिए
एक कुटीर — पानी तथा अन्य सामान ढोया
जा रहा है

خیس پیٹھ کھرہ تراون والیں ہند پون سے روزہ
بران نہ





Tourist huts buried under snow in
Culmarg

गुलमर्ग में बर्फ से ढके पर्यटक-कुटीर

گلگرمز ٹورسٹ ہٹ شیس تن دے مٹ



Pahalgam, a popular tourist resort in
the Lidder valley

लिडर घाटी में पर्यटकों के लिए विशिष्ट आकर्षण-
केन्द्र—पहलगाम

پہلگام - لدر وادی منزا کہ مشہور سیاحی بند اڈہ



The Dal Lake from Hazrathbal. The Nishat and Shalimar Gardens are at the foot of the hills on the opposite shore

हजरतबल से डल झील का दृश्य : दूसरे छोर पर
पहाड़ की तलहटी में निशात और शालीमार बाग
حضرت بل نیش عقیل ڈال نشاط باغ شالیمار باغ
کوہ دامنس تل دویہ طرز بچس بیٹ

The picturesque Nagin lake with house-
boats in the background

नजीन झील का रमणीय दृश्य: पृष्ठभूमि में हाउस-बोट

نگین ڈالک اکھ خوشنما نظارہ - پتہ کنہہ میں ہاؤس بٹ





Sunset on the Dal

सूर्यास्त के समय डल झील

ڈلس منر شام

The lovely lake of Manasbal. Paddy fields in the foreground

मनोहर मानसबल झील — सामने की ओर धान के खेत हैं

سدر مانسل - بردنبه کنیر داں کھاه





The Sheshnag lake and its surrounding
glaciers

शेषनाग झील और उसके निकटस्थ हिम-नद

شیش ناگ جمیل تہ اچھر اُنڈیکھ شینہ مانہ

A view of the frozen lake at Ailpathar.
The ridge is the only naked spot for
miles around

जमी हुई अलपथर झील : चित्र में दिखने वाली
चट्टान ही मीलो दूर तक बर्फ से रहित एक स्थल है

ایلیپتھر بندہ سبز بستہ جمیٹ اکھ نظارہ





Fishing in the Jhelum near Srinagar

श्रीनगर के पास जेहलम में मछली का शिकार

سرینگرس نزدیک دبیقہ منر کا ڈھ ٹان

A row of houseboats on the Dal
डल झील में हाउस-बोटों की एक कतार
ڈلس منر ہوس بٹوں ہنز تادل





River life in winter. A *hanji* removing
snow from the roof of his *shikara*

शीत ऋतु में नदी पर निवास । अपने शिकारे की
छत से बर्फ हटाता हुआ एक हांजी

وہندس منز دریائی زندگی۔ اکھ ہاڑ پنہ شیکارہ پیٹھ
شین والان

Nature's mirror. Noonday peace on the
Dal

प्रकृति का दर्पण। डल झील पर मध्याह्नकालीन
शान्ति

قدريک آينه - دلس منر دېک سکون





On the way to Kokarnag. A typical view
of the countryside in the Valley

कोकरनाग के मार्ग में घाटी के देहाती जीवन का
एक साधारण दृश्य

کوکرناگ گزھون گامن ہند اکھ خاص نظارہ

A stream from the Kokarnag spring
passing under shady willows and walnuts

नरकुल और अखगोट के झरमुटों से होकर बहती हुई
कोकरनाग सोते की एक धारा

دیرلہ نہ ڈون گلیو منز کوکرنیگہ بیٹھہ درامت اکھ
آرہ وسان





An idyllic view of the Lidder valley

लिडर घाटी का एक चित्ताकर्षक दृश्य

لیدر وادی ہند اکھ خاص نظارہ

Foaming waters of a nullah in a beautiful neighbouring valley

एक मनोरम घाटी में एक नाले की फेनिल धारा

اکس دیکش دادی منز اکیر نالگ پون ٹھالہ نہ
ڈھالہ ماران





Fountains playing in the Nishat Garden

निशात बाग के फव्वारे

نشاۃ باغک منوارہ چلان

A view of the Dal and distant mountains
from the Nishat Bagh

निशात बाग से डल झील और सुदूर पर्वतों का
एक दृश्य

نشاط باغہ پیچھے اُن کی پہاڑیں مہند تہ جھیل دُلکِ نظر





The Chashma Shahi Garden. Fountains
and tanks here are fed by a famous
spring

चरमा शाही बाग — यहां के फव्वारे और हौज में
एक प्रसिद्ध सोते से पानी आता है

چشمہ شاہی باغ — امیرکن فوارن تر حوض منر چھو
اکبہ مشہور چشمہ پیٹھہ لون لوان

The Achhabal Garden with snow-peaked
mountains in the background

अच्छावल बाग - पृष्ठभूमि में बर्फ से ढकी पर्वत-श्रेणियाँ

اچھہل باغ - اُتھ پُت کن شینہ کوہ





Planting seedlings in a rice field
चावल के खेत में धान की पौद जा रही है
داں کھاہن منز قفل کران

The farmer with his plough and oxen
coming home after the day's work

दिन के काम की समाप्ति पर अपने बैल और हल
लेकर घर वापस आता हुआ एक किसान

کالچنس الالبان ته داند هیتھ کاشتکار گھر لیان





Ploughing by tractor in a field in Jammu

जम्मू में ट्रैक्टरों द्वारा जुताई

جس منز ٹریکٹرڈ سیٹ کمنہ پران

Agriculture in Ladakh. Separating grain
from hay

लद्दाख में कृषि — अनाज से भूसा अलग किया जा
रहा है

لداخ منزکاشتکاری — فصل چھوینہ پران





Threshing paddy in the Valley

काश्मीर घाटी में धान की कुटाई

کشیرہ منر دائر چھوہان

A saffron bulb and flower. The saffron
is drawn from the three orange-red
stigma

केसर की कली तथा फूल--तीन नारंगी रंग के
पुष्पकेशरों से केसर निकाला जाता है

کرنگ ٹوڑ کر کنگ پوش





Cherry trees in bloom

पुष्पित चेरी वृक्ष

گلشن چہری

Almond blossoms

बादाम के फूल

بادام پھلے





Lotuses in bloom. The Dal and other lakes have extensive stretches covered with lotus flowers

खिले हुए कमल के फूल—डल तथा अन्य झीलों में
कमल बहुतायत से होता है

پھلٹ پیریش۔ ڈلس تہ بیر باقی جھیلن منر چھبہ لیا
پوش آسان

A group of Kashmiri children

काश्मीरी बच्चे

سماںترن مَنَرین مہز اکھ جھلکھ





A happy group of boys near Sumbal

सम्बल के पास प्रसन्न मुद्रा में बालकों का एक झुण्ड

سُنبَل نزدیک اُسہ دُن شِیور چُپکھ

A Ladakhí woman with a child on her
back

बच्चे को पीठ पर लादे हुए एक लद्दाखी महिला

لڊاڅ زانده شتر ايس كميته





A Kashmiri belle

काश्मीरी सुन्दरी

اکھ سائتر زنانہ

A Muslim at prayer
नमाज़ पढ़ता हुआ एक मुसलमान
اکھ مسلمان نماز پڑھتا





Mother and child

माता और शिशु

موج تہ شُر

Samovar in use
समावर का प्रयोग
سماور استعمال پيدان





A hanji of *Bahats* (cargo boat) with
family

अपने परिवार के साथ बहात (भारवाहक नाव) का
एक हाजी

شیوہ ہاڑ ہیتھ اکھ بہاڑیہ ہانز

A porter with his basket

डलिया उठाये एक मजदूर

مزدور اٹھائیے





A potter at work

काम करता हुआ एक कुम्हार

کمال کاٹم کران

Life on the river Jhelum

जेहलम नदी पर हलचल

دیکھو پٹھان سن بس





Boatloads of vegetables on their way to
market

हाट को जाती हुई सब्जियों से लदी नावें

کنہ منظر سبزی بریجہ ناؤ



A market scene at Srinagar

श्रीनगर में एक बाजार का दृश्य

سرینگرہ کیہ اکیر بازارک نظرہ



A typical Basohli painting

बसौली चित्रकारी का एक सामान्य चित्र

اکھ خاص بسولی پینٹنگ

The central edifice of the ruins at Martand

मार्तण्ड के खण्डहरों का मध्य भाग

مٹنہ کیون کھنڈراتن ہنز منزم عمارت





Details of carving in high relief on a wall
among the Martand ruins

मार्तण्ड के खण्डहरों में एक दीवार पर पचीकारी

سٹون کیون کھنڈراتن منتر اکس لپہ پیٹھ کھدانی ہنر کا

A close view of ornamentation in the
Pattan ruins

पट्टन के खण्डहरों में सजावट का समीप से दर्शन

پٹنہ کے کھنڈراتن میں سجاوٹ کا خاص منظر





Ruins of the temple at Avantipur

अवन्तीपुर मन्दिर के ध्वंसावशेष

اوتی پور مندرک کھنڈرات

The Shah Hamadan mosque in Srinagar is a typical example of the medieval wooden architecture of Kashmir

श्रीनगर की शाह हमदान मस्जिद मध्यकालीन काश्मीरी काष्ठ कला का एक विशिष्ट उदाहरण है

سرگرج شاه بمان مسجد





The minaret of the Jamma Masjid in Srinagar closely resembles that of the Shah Hamadan mosque

श्रीनगर की जामा मस्जिद तथा शाह हमदान मस्जिद की मीनारों में अत्यधिक समानता है

جامع مسجدہ بند پریگ تجوہ رلان شاہ ہمدان کس پرگن
سیت بناؤٹس منر

The main tower of the Raghunath temple at Jammu

जम्मू के रघुनाथ मन्दिर का मुख्य कलश

جنگہ روگنا تھ مندرک بڈ کاش





The ancient stone temple on the Shankaracharya hill is a landmark in Srinagar

श्रीनगर में शंकराचार्य पहाड़ी पर पत्थर का प्राचीन
दर्शनीय मन्दिर

شكرآچاریہ پہاڑس پیٹھ پرانک زمانک میزوت کن ہند

The Maqdoomi mosque on a spur of the
Hari Parbat hill with the fort in the
background

हरिपर्वत पर मकदूमी मस्जिद, वृष्टभूमि में किला

ہاری پربتس پیٹھ مقدمہ صائب مشیر پت کن مجھو قلعہ





The irrigation canal taking off from the
Sindh Hydro-electric Power House at
Ganderbal

गान्दर्वल स्थित सिंध पन-बिजली केन्द्र से निकाली
गई सिंचाई की नहर

سندھ ایئرڈرو ایکٹرک پاور ہاؤس کانڈر بلہ پیٹھ نہر

The headworks of the pumping station for
lift irrigation at Padgampura

लिफ्ट द्वारा सिंचाई के लिए पदगामपुर में
पम्पिंग स्टेशन

پدگام پور کیہ پمپنگ سٹیشن





Open air classes in a village school

गांव के एक स्कूल के खुले मैदान में कक्षा

کھلے برابرس منر ژانڤال شیور پران

An illiterate father keenly watching the
progress of his son's education

अपने पुत्र की शिक्षा सम्बन्धी उन्नति से प्रसन्न एक
अनपढ़ पिता

اکھ اُن پڑھ سول پنزنس پنجرس سنزہ تعلیمی ترقی پیٹھ غاں
نظر محنتوان





A corner of the Reading Room in the
Women's College at Srinagar

श्रीनगर के एक महिला कालेज में वाचनालय का
एक दृश्य

زنانہ کالج سرینگر ریڈنگ روم کا ایک کونہ

A Health Centre in Srinagar

श्रीनगर का एक स्वास्थ्य-केंद्र

سرنگریس منزمعت کر دیکھ بھال کرہ ننگ اکھ سنٹر





A group of Kashmiri women

काश्मीरी स्त्रियों का एक समूह

گروہ زنان ہنزاکہ چٹمہ

People arriving for prayers at the Idgah

ईदगाह में नमाज़ के लिए आते हुए लोग

کھ نماز پرنے عیدگاہ برائے





On the way to the Khirbhawani shrine

खीरभवानी मन्दिर के मार्ग में

کھیر بھوانی گڑھان

The Martand spring a famous Hindu shrine, 36 miles from Srinagar, on the Srinagar-Pahalgam road

श्रीनगर-पहलगाम मार्ग पर श्रीनगर से ३६ मील दूर प्रसिद्ध हिन्दू मन्दिर का मार्तण्ड का झरना नाग

مرنگہ پیچھہ ۲۶ میل دُور پہلگام دتیر پیچھہ مشہور
ہندو اسٹانک مارٹنڈ ناگ





The Amarnath cave

अमरनाथ गुफा

امرناتھ گچھا

A marriage ceremony at Leh. The bridegroom offering prayers according to Buddhist rites

लेह में विवाह संस्कार का दृश्य। वर बौद्ध रीतिके अनुसार प्रार्थना कर रहा है

لاڙھن منڙ ڪهاندر سپدان۔ بودھ مذہب ۾ روائو مڙجڻ
مباركباد ۾ ڏيکاريل





A dance recital at the Hemis Monastery
in Ladakh

लद्दाख स्थित हेमिस विहार में एक नृत्य

ہمس میٹھ لاداکس منازنوں

Masked dance at Hemis
हेमिस में चेहरे लगाकर नृत्य
برقہ دیکھتے ہیں منر نزال





Bachha dance performed to the accom-
paniment of the *shehnai* and drum

शहनाई और ढोल के साथ बच्चा नृत्य

مرؤنے ۛ ٹیم ڈس پیچہ نزان

A typical Kashmiri village on the Jhelum
river

जहलम नदी पर एक सामान्य काश्मीरी गांव

ہتھ بٹھیس پٹیڈ کشیر ہند اکھ گام





On the river Tawi in Jammu. In the background is the bridge leading to the city

जम्मू में तवी नदी । पृष्ठ-भूमि में शहर की ओर जाने वाले मार्ग का पुल दिखाई दे रहा है

ہمیں مندر دریاے توی پیچیدہ پتہ کرتے ہیں گزشتہ خطہ کدل
پوان بوزنہ

Ponies loaded with paddy on their way
to market

बाजार जाते हुए धान से लदे टट्टे

سٹن لہجہ دانہ بازار کُن گزھان





Another village scene

गाँवका एक अन्य दृश्य

گاؤں بیاکھ نظارہ

A panoramic view of Jammu city

जम्मू नगर का विहंगम दृश्य

جہوں شہرک اکھ پورہ نظارہ





The Raghunath temple at Jammu

जम्मू का रघुनाथ मन्दिर

جہلمک روگناتھ مندر

A view of Baramula town and the
Jhelum

जेहलम तथा बारामूला नगर का एक दृश्य

ویتیہ بندہ درملک اکھ نظارہ





A view of Srinagar with the 3rd Bridge
in the foreground

श्रीनगर का एक दृश्य । सामने की ओर तीसरा पुल

مرنگرک اکھ نظارہ۔ برونظمہ طرف فتح کدل

A temple on the bank of the Jhelum in
Srinagar

श्रीनगर में जेहलम नदी के तट पर एक मन्दिर

سرینگر میں جہلم نہر کے کنارے پر ایک مندر





Friday prayers at the Hazratbal mosque
near Srinagar

श्रीनगर में हजरतबल मस्जिद के समीप जुमे की नमाज

سہنگرس نزدیک حضرت بلہ جمعہ نماز پڑھان رہے

A bazar scene in Leh, the chief town of
Ladakh

लद्दाख के मुख्य नगर लेह में बाजार का एक दृश्य

له (لداخ) بازارک نظاره





A view of Hemis Gumpa

हेमिस गुम्पा का एक दृश्य

ہیمس گچھایہ ہند اکھ نظارہ

The town of Baramula in winter

शीत ऋतु में बारामुला नगर

دندہ وڈیہ درہ ملک شہر





A bulldozer clearing snow on the Banihal
pass

बुलडोजर द्वारा बनिहाल-घाटी में बर्फ हटाई जा
रही है

بانہال بانس پیٹ اکھ بل ڈوزر شین سٹان

Vehicles at Qazigund at the foot of the
pass waiting for the road to clear

रास्ता साफ होने की प्रतीक्षा करती हुई दूर की
तलहटी में स्थित काज़ीगुंड में गाड़ियाँ

وہ کھلنے کی خاطر ہاںہالہ باس تہ کنیہ ٹاؤن گنڈہ سارڈ
پاران





An embroiderer at work

कशीदाकारी करता हुआ कारीगर

سونن کار کپہ کڈان

Embroidering a shawl with beautiful
patterns

शल पर सुन्दर नमूनों की कटाई
शलस پیچیدہ سیٹھاہ جان ٹپہ کٹان





Papier-mache designers at work

पेपरमेशी की वस्तुएं बनाते हुए कारीगर

پیپر ماشی کام پیدان

Silverware chased with artistic designs

कलात्मक नमूनों से सजे हुए चांदी के बर्तन

روپہ بان سیمٹاھ ہندوئے پانچ نقش نگاری





Wood-carvers at work

लकड़ी पर नक्काशी करते हुए कारीगर

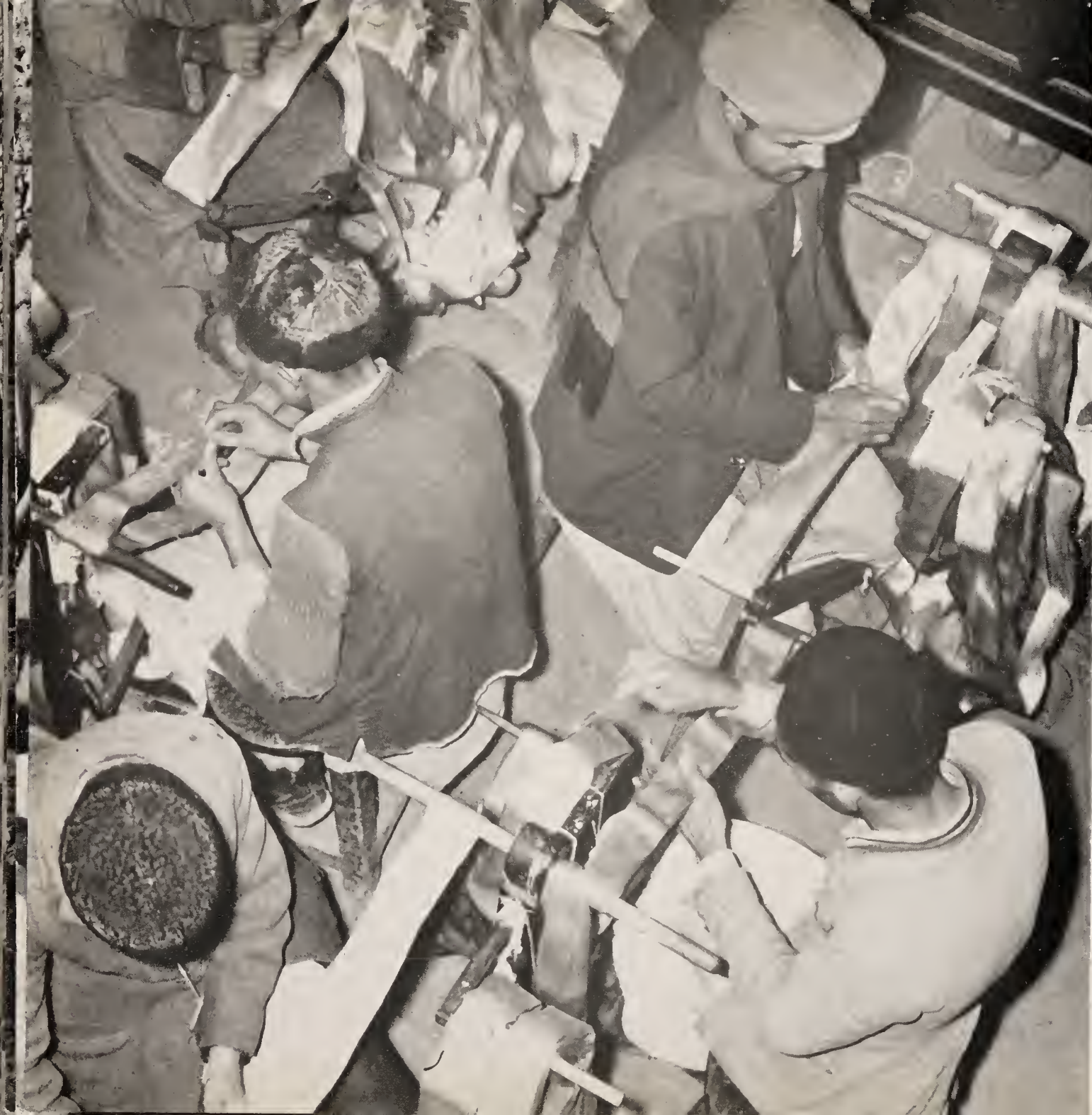
سازگار کوہ کھائی کران

Filature in the Government Silk Factory
at Srinagar. Silk being drawn from
cocoons

श्रीनगर स्थित रेशम के कारखाने का एक दृश्य।
रेशम के कोए में रेशम निकाला जा रहा है

مرنگریس سرکاری ریشم خانہ منر پاپٹ گروڈ منوریشم مارکٹ





In the Silk Factory at Srinagar, Prepar-
ing skeins from reeled yarn

श्रीनगर में रेशम का कारखाना । कते हुए धागे
की लच्छियां बनाई जा रही हैं

سرنگه سلک فیکٹری - کتہ متیہ پنک پیچک بران باڈز

In the Silk Weaving Factory at Srinagar. A spinning machine at work

श्रीनगर में रेशम की बुनाई का कारखाना। कातने की मशीन चालू है

سرنگھ سبک فیکٹری۔ اکھ دودھ 'شبین پلان





A swimming boat in the Nagin lake

नगीन झील पर तरारी की एक नाव

نگین جہلیس منڑ اکھ شرانہ ناؤ

The boat club on the Dal

डल झील पर बोट-क्लब

ڈلس بیچہ بوٹ کلب





Surf-riding on the Nagin lake

नगीन झील पर जल-क्रीड़ा

نگین جہلیس منہرے رائیڈنگ

Skiers at Gulmarg
गुलमर्ग में स्की करने वाले
سکیر گے منز شینس پیٹھ کھرہ ترادن دال





Skiers practising at Gulmarg

गुलमर्ग में स्की का अभ्यास करते हुए

شینس پیٹ کھڑ تراؤج مشق

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